Lastly, you referred to drainage. I have only to refer to the answer given by me to another member.

81. Needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) spoke on the following needs of the Trivandrum taluk :—

(1) A Police outpost should be opened at Kalpalakadavu. The Government had decided that it was not necessary. While there were three Police Stations within a distance of a mile, *viz.*, at Chalai, Puthanchanthai and Cantonment, it was strange that they had decided not to have a Police Station at Vallakadavu where traffic was heavy and grave crimes were committed, some of which were not brought to light. It was highly necessary to have a Police outpost at Kalpalakadavu or transfer one of the stations on the main road there.

(2) The Karali road from Kalpalakadavu to Chackai should be widened and parapet walls put up. But the Government had stated that the cost would be prohibitive. There were dangerous cuttings and bends on this road. In those places at least, parapet walls should be put up.

(3) Vallakadavu being a crowded locality, an evening market was an absolute necessity. The people were now put to much hardship and inconvenience in having to go to Petta or other distant places to purchase their daily necessaries.

(4) The District and Munsiff's Courts buildings at Trivandrum were ill-ventilated and dilapidated. Even in broad daylight there was darkness. The buildings should be reconstructed and the premises levelled.

(5) The Vakils were put to much inconvenience in not having a decent waiting shed in the premises of the District Court. The room set apart for their use was little better than a cow-shed. A decent waiting shed should therefore be put up at a very early date.

(6) A Government hospital at Kazhakuttam or Pallipuram was an absolute necessity. The Mission hospital at the former place was not of any use to the poor people.

(7) A Magistrate's Court at Kazhakkuttam was another indispensable necessity. The previous members had already spoken about it and been given a reply.

(8) Lastly, the Chackai railway *satram* should be thrown open to all classes of people.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib, as regards point (1), as you yourself say, you have got a reply from Government. Your suggestion is that it should be re-considered in view of the reasons mentioned by you. According to the Police Commissioner, there is no necessity for an outpost at Kalpalakadavu.

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With regard to the widening of the Karali road, if you are not satisfied with the opinion of Government, that it is not a road of sufficient importance requiring the construction of the parapet walls, I have no objection to refer it to the Road Board.

The opening of an evening market at Vallakadavu is a matter for the Municipality. You may send up this case to the Municipality. Government cannot do anything in the matter.

You referred to a waiting shed for the Vakils. That is a matter which goes along with the construction of buildings for the District and Munsiffs' Courts, about which I have replied to a previous representation.

About points 4, 6 and 7, I have only to refer you to my answer to previous representations.

Then about the last point *i. e.*, the throwing open the Railway *satram* to all classes of people, you seem to labour under a mistaken idea that it is a Government *satram*. In fact it is not. The *satram* was opened out of private funds for the exclusive benefit of certain classes of people. Consequently, Government cannot interfere in that matter.

82. Needs of the Nedumangad taluk.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Nedumangad taluk*) spoke about the hardship, inconvenience and loss which the people of Nedumangad were put to on account of the fact that the local Munsiff had to function as a Magistrate also. The first one or one and a half hours every day used to be devoted to the disposal of criminal work. But when he began to attend to civil cases, he was invariably interrupted for taking down dying declarations or remanding persons to custody or some such item of criminal work. The parties and witnesses in civil cases summoned could not therefore be examined in time, with the result that the duration of pendency of cases and their arrears were increasing year by year. There was delay in the disposal of criminal cases also. The Munsiff-Magistrate and the District Magistrate had, in view of the above facts, recommended the appointment of 2nd Class Magistrate at Nedumangad and the member for that taluk had also pressed the matter at the previous session of the Assembly. The member, therefore, suggested that the Tahsildar be invested with 2nd Class Magisterial powers as was done prior to the opening of the Munsiff's Court. The Tahsildar could find sufficient time to devote to criminal work also besides his revenue work. There was no objection to the Munsiff exercising 1st Class Magisterial powers.

The court room in the Munsiff's Court buildings was very near the road and the local Girls' School. The noise produced in the school and the road on account of the heavy traffic was a nuisance to the court house. A separate building should therefore be put up for holding the court, a little to the west of the existing court room.

The premises of the local Girls' School had only a small extent of about 14 cents. Further, the compound was bounded by a road on one

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